





## INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 8.30 P.M.

Business:  
Report and Accounts for 1917-1918.  
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.  
General.  
L. J. BLACKBURN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Kowloon, Sept. 29, 1918. 770

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matchless hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining land.

By Order,  
T. F. HUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1918. 782

## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

## HONGKONG BRANCH.

A MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, October 2nd, at 10 o'clock. All women interested in the work of the Guild are invited to attend.

ALICE D. HICKLING,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1918. 780

## THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 11, Market Street, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company, and that all the existing Articles be and they are hereby rescinded."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Co., 11, Market Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1918.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents. 781

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 4 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1918. 789

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 19th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1918. 788

## PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

WIDEAWAKE IMPORTERS anxious to increase their trade with the Interior are requested to communicate with  
Box No. 23  
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1918. 780

## ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.

East Parade, Ground.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (P.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations for 1918-1919 Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.  
Principal, MISS BENEDICK, M.A., DE.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS

## THE FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH TAKE 7,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

FRENCH ATTACK DEVELOPS SUCCESSFULLY.

London, Sept. 27.

A French communiqué states:—Yesterday's attack in Champagne developed successfully. From the Suippe to Argonne the first German positions consisting of a formidable network of trenches and barbed wire over five kilometres deep, which the enemy had not ceased to strengthen since 1915, were brilliantly captured by our troops on a front of 35 kilometres, and they passed at certain points.

Navarin Farm, the Butte of Souvigny, Montmuret, Tahure, Mesnil and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Bouvroy, Cernay-en-Dormois, Serron and Nelscourt which were organised as points d'appui and obstinately defended, were captured on the first day of the battle after severe fighting.

The prisoners counted up to the present exceed 7,000, including 200 officers.

The enemy did not attempt to react during the night.

The attack was resumed this morning and is proceeding satisfactorily, despite bad weather.

## AMERICANS GAS THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

## ENEMY YIELDS POSITIONS OF GREAT STRENGTH.

London, Sept. 27.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, says:—

The bombardment before the assault was extremely severe. The enemy's massed artillery being gassed for hours. Fog increased the difficulties of our young troops. It is too early to pronounce upon the results, but certainly the enemy has been forced to give up positions of great strength. His machine-gun work alone caused trouble, although his air work improved as the battle progressed. Our tanks did well. The Prussian Guard held Valenciennes with instructions to resist to the last.

It is believed the enemy is now stubbornly retreating to a prepared line to which all his heavy artillery has been withdrawn. But our inroads are deep. Our gassing of the enemy's gunners proved more effective than expected.

Mont Faucon is the key to the whole of this front, and, with Septuages and Cuisy, has formed a kind of hinge where the Volkstelling joined the Hagensstellung to enable the German front to swing some ninety degrees from the south to prevent any successful exit from Bois-de-Montlauron in front of it. The country in which we are now operating is ideal for artillery work.

The Correspondent describes the intense eagerness of the troops immediately behind the fighting front to participate in the battle. It was across this country that forty-eight years ago the armies of the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony passed like devoting vultures to feast at Sedan upon the vitals of France. Now, instead of Prussia hastening to victory the Prussian armies are facing south desperately to avoid defeat from the army of the New World—a miracle, indeed, which is proof of the final appeal of righteousness to the heart of man.

## PROGRESS OF THE AMERICANS.

OVER 100 GUNS AND 8,000 PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 28.

An American communiqué states:—Our First Army continued the attack north-west of Verdun and took Charpentry, Vervy, Epinonville, and Ivory.

Repeated hostile counter-attacks were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

We captured over 100 guns of which twelve are heavy guns, many French mortars, and hundreds of machine guns.

Our prisoners now number over 8,000 including 125 officers.

GARRICK

Selected Virginia Cigarettes



A High-Grade Cigarette, scientifically blended, meeting all requirements of the most critical smoker.

## AMERICAN TAKE SECTION OF HINDENBURG LINE.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on the 27th, says:—

So far the advance has progressed like clock-work, but it is too soon to say what the result will be. We have taken what may be considered the Hindenburg line but behind is a string of trenches called Hagensstellung, and behind that and joined to it by a good deal of wire and other defensive works, is the Volkstelling, which connects a series of strong places. All these must be passed before Kliehildesstellung, which was the line on which the German main reliance was placed, can be reached.

We are along a big stretch of the Hindenburg support line and have crossed it in places. A considerable number of prisoners are already reported. About nine enemy divisions were engaged, some made up of composite elements. Several were comparatively fresh in the line. Large forces are undoubtedly in close reserve. Summing up the battle so far is going well.

## AIRCRAFT WORK IN THE BATTLEFIELD.

An Air Ministry communiqué says:—

In conjunction with the Franco-American operations yesterday we attacked the railways at Metz Sablon, and Audun-le-Roman with very good results.

Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered in bitter fighting. We destroyed two and shot down one out of control.

Six of ours have not returned. We further attacked Metz Sablon at night and also bombed railways at Metz, Thionville and Ars and the Frezenoy aerodrome.

Many direct hits were observed at Metz Sablon, Thionville and on the railway junctions. A total of 13 tons of bombs were dropped. All our night-fighters returned.

## AIRCRAFT WORK ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Twenty tons of bombs were dropped during the day on enemy dumps, rail heads, and billets. Several hangars were ignited during the raid on an aerodrome and we destroyed a machine on the ground and shot down seven others which attempted to repel an attack. We destroyed four hostile machines elsewhere.

Five of ours are missing. Three and a half tons were dropped during the night, which the loss of a machine.

## THE BRITISH ATTACK THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

DEEP ADVANCE ASTRIDE THE HINDENBURG LINE.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

OVER 10,000 PRISONERS AND 200 GUNS.

London, Sept.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Portions of our First Army, under General Lord General Byng respectively, have before dawn on a wide front general direction of Cambrai.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy positions in the northern sector, the Canal-du-Nord and the Hindenburg line, the advance most of our objectives have been reached.

American detachments of extreme right captured a trench and fortified it, and the outer defence of the Hindenburg system toward of Le Cateau. Further the Fifth Division captured a camp and combining with the men of the First Division cleared Beaumont, a village north-eastwards to Marigny.

On the left the Naval units of the First Corps, having stormed the Canal-du-Nord eastward toward of Moeuvres, were to be checked by the Grains.

(Continued on Page 2.)

LOSIGHT BY HEND

"Under the direction of the British Army."

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## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

## Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers

High Class English Jewellery

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

ROSE COLD CREAM

VANISHING COLD CREAM

Ideal Toilet Requisites.

Price 80 cts. per pot.

LIQUID TAR SOAP

A Fragrant Preparation for Toilet use and for Shampooing.

Price 2.00 per bottle.

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

32, Queen's Road Central.

Phone 298.

## 統The Wing On Co. 永安有限公司



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## UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong

Address: DES VUEX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone Nos. 196 & 198.

## SHING KEE CO.

## SODA MERCHANTS.

## IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VUEX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

## (NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Turn Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially-trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
1. Kowloon	702	100	10	8
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	702	100	10	8
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	702	100	10	8
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	702	100	10	8
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	702	100	10	8
TALKESTON	400	50	5	4
General Purpose Dock	400	50	5	4
ADRIAN	400	50	5	4
Hope Dock	400	50	5	4
General Dock	400	50	5	4

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

5, Wyndham Street.

Telephone Nos. 196 & 198.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.  
PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 1st October, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
HONGKONG.  
**ONE MOTOR CYCLE**  
(Wolf-Jap & H.P.)  
fully equipped spare tyre and inner  
tube (new)  
all in good condition and running order.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 787

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 1st Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
Bedsteads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Table Centres, Dressing Table Covers, Single and Double Plain and Damasked Sheets, White Satin Quilts, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., etc.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 785

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 1st Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**  
As follows:—  
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, etc., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Service, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Nets, Several Carpets new and second-hand.  
Also  
Pianos, Typewriters, Metal Bath, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 784

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 2nd October, 1918, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.  
A QUANTITY OF  
DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,  
As follows:—  
Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various Colours), Flannel and Flannellette, An Assortment of Coloured Prints, White Blankets, Counterpanes, Handkerchiefs, etc., Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.  
Sundry Lots of LINEN GOODS.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 787

**AUCTION.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 5th October, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.**  
Comprising—  
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber Jadestone and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Bells, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles.  
Also  
Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, etc., etc.  
The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kungchi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tzongkong Period.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Friday, the 4th October.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1918. 788

**TO LET.**  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49, suitable for Coal Storage.  
Apply to  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 933

**TO LET.**  
A GODOWN—Central District.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, July 26, 1918. 823

**TO LET.**  
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 785

**BANK.**  
**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.**  
(TAIWANESE).  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1890.  
Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.  
Capital Paid-up... 25,500,000.  
Reserve Funds... 5,800,000.  
HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.  
BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, etc.  
FORMOSA—Keelung, Tamsui, etc.  
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, etc.  
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, etc.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris & Bank.  
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposit at rates which will be quoted on application.  
**NAOKICHI YANAGITA,**  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:  
3, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 820

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**  
**JUNKET**  
Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.  
**COULOMMIER CHEESE.**  
COTTAGE CHEESE.  
Nourishing and ideal food.  
**DEVONSHIRE CREAM**  
Can always be had.  
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**  
Central Location  
All Electric Traction Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Bath and Sanitary Fixings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 273.  
Telegraphic Address  
"KING EDWARD" HONGKONG.  
**J. WITCHELL,**  
Manager.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2)

## THE BRITISH ATTACK.

Court. Out-flanking Graincourt from the north, they seized Anneux and carried forward the whole corps front. We captured Graincourt and continued the advance to Cantaing and Fontaine-neuve-Duffe.  
On the Left and Centre, the Canadian Corps, under General Currie, attacking with the First, Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions, forced a passage over the Canal-du-Nord and captured the villages of Saint-lez-Marquion and Bourlon, and also the wooded heights of Bourlon hill. Pressing on with the assistance of the Eleventh English, they substantially progressed toward Baillencourt and Haynecourt.  
Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the Twenty-Second Corps, under General Hodder, and southward and northward of the Senesee and Scarpe rivers by the Fifty-Sixth London Division. This corps crossed the Canal-du-Nord and attacking northwards captured Sauchy-le-Stree and Sauchy-Cauchy.  
Northwards of the Scarpe on the extreme left the English and Scottish completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gobelle and the trench system thereabouts.  
There was perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighbouring units and between the infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft, and the gallantry and resource of all ranks again enabled complete success to be achieved at relatively small cost.  
Several thousand prisoners were taken and many guns captured.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that over 10,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns have been taken.  
LATER.  
A wireless German official message says:—  
We repulsed partial attacks eastward of the Meuse, the Austro-Hungarians especially distinguishing themselves.  
The French and Americans, advancing westward of the Aisne and eastward of Argonne employed numerous tanks. Our advanced posts, in accordance with orders, retreated, fighting, to their allotted defence lines. The enemy reached the heights north-westward of Tathure and as far as Fontaine-en-Dormais where our reserves shot their bolt to the enemy's local breakthrough.  
The enemy's attacks between Aubert and south-eastward of Somme, and also northward of Cernay broke down.  
Between Argonne and the Meuse the enemy reached Mont Blainville, Mont Faucon and the bend of the Meuse north-eastward of Mont Faucon, where he was brought to a standstill by our reserves.  
Fresh battles are imminent.

## GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Sept. 27, 6.40 p.m.

A wireless German official message says:—  
We repulsed partial attacks eastward of the Meuse, the Austro-Hungarians especially distinguishing themselves.  
The French and Americans, advancing westward of the Aisne and eastward of Argonne employed numerous tanks. Our advanced posts, in accordance with orders, retreated, fighting, to their allotted defence lines. The enemy reached the heights north-westward of Tathure and as far as Fontaine-en-Dormais where our reserves shot their bolt to the enemy's local breakthrough.  
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Between Argonne and the Meuse the enemy reached Mont Blainville, Mont Faucon and the bend of the Meuse north-eastward of Mont Faucon, where he was brought to a standstill by our reserves.  
Fresh battles are imminent.

## BRITISH GAIN GROUND TOWARDS CAMBRAI.

London, Sept. 28, 6 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—  
The enemy has gained ground towards Cambrai.  
Renewed vigorous Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse failed.

## FINE PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 28, 6 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—  
The enemy has gained ground towards Cambrai.  
Renewed vigorous Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse failed.

## SERBIANS CAPTURE ISHTIP.

London, Sept. 27.

A Serbian communiqué of the evening of the 26th confirms the capture of Ishtip. Serbian cavalry, pursuing the enemy, has entered Kochara.  
A great number of additional Bulgarians and Germans have been taken prisoner. Enormous quantities of war material have been captured, including several military trains abandoned by the Bulgarians.  
The Serbian cavalry has advanced 120 kilometres as the crow flies northward of the line whence the offensive started.

## BRITISH ENTER STRUMITZA.

London, Sept. 27.

A British official message from Salonika states:—  
British troops, preceded by Yavrian, entered Strumitza on Thursday morning, while British and Greek troops stormed the heights of the Belashitsa mountains.  
The British have taken 30 guns.

## THE CLYDE STRIKERS.

London, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau states that the Government has notified the Clyde strikers that unless work is resumed on October 1st, protection certificates will be withdrawn and the Military Service Act will be immediately enforced.

## THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR GENERAL ALLENBY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau says:—  
The War Cabinet has heartily congratulated General Allenby and his troops on their brilliant and decisive victory which is not only unrivalled as a feat of arms but will have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

## GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. WALTER LONG.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Speaking at a recent dinner to Dominionist journalists in London the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said we had not entered the war for aggrandisement, but "I am here to-night to say that if the Colonies are returned the sacrifices of our heroes will have been in vain."  
The Germans would regard their late Pacific Islands as bases for aeroplanes, submarines and wireless. "We want after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peaceful and progressive before she can have any possessions back." He also deprecated returning to a non-progressive Germany her African colonies from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the Empire's trade routes. If Germany were again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be the black shadow overhanging not only the British Empire, but the whole world, and we would be obliged to pursue our colonial development with rifle on our shoulder.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Manchester, expressed strong disapproval of the Austrian Note which, he said, did not offer a real and clean peace. Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that the time had come when the best heads among the Allies who could be spared from combatant and administrative work might be assembled in conference to attack the practical sides of the problem of a League of Nations.

## Y.C. AWARDS.

A GALLANT CANADIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The "Gazette" announces that Victoria Crosses have been awarded to seven Canadians, one Australian and one New Zealander. Four of the recipients are dead. The awards are all for super-bravery in blotting out machine-guns in attack.  
The finest example is that of Lieut. John Brabant, late of the Quebec regiment, who already possessed the Military Cross. He led his company for two days with absolute fearlessness and extraordinary ability and initiative, the extent of the advance being twelve miles. Shortly after the attack was begun his company's left flank was held up by an enemy machine-gun. Lieut. Brabant rushed and captured the machine-gun, killing two of the crew. He was wounded whilst doing this, but refused to leave his command. Later his company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire. He reconnoitred the ground and personally organised a party of two platoons and rushed straight for the machine-gun nest.  
Here 150 of the enemy and 15 machine-guns were captured. Lieut. Brabant personally killing five of the enemy and being wounded a second time. He had this wound dressed immediately, and again refused to leave his command. Subsequently he detected a field-gun firing on his men over open sights. He immediately organised and led a rushing party towards the gun. After progressing about six hundred yards he was again seriously wounded, but continued to advance some two hundred yards more when he fell unconscious from exhaustion and loss of blood.

## BRITISH STATEMEN IN CONFERENCE.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier as regards the Bulgarian armistice proposal.

## THE ALLIED GENERALISSIMO'S ANSWER.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

General Desperay, the Allied Generalissimo, in the Balkans, replied to Bulgaria that he was unable to grant either an armistice or interruption of the fighting but would receive the Bulgarian delegates if they present themselves before the British lines with a flag of truce.

## THE CLYDE STRIKERS.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau states that the Government has notified the Clyde strikers that unless work is resumed on October 1st, protection certificates will be withdrawn and the Military Service Act will be immediately enforced.

## NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT.

How to Combat Neurasthenia

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterised by worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness, and headache. This neurasthenia means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, any treatment must be directed towards building up the blood and because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug habit. Begin them now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the Chica Office of the Dr. Williams' Medical Co., 98 Elizabeth Street, Shanghai. The price, \$4.50 per bottle (48 for \$1) includes postage.

FREE! Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nervous and their Disorders," send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

## THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR GENERAL ALLENBY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau says:—  
The War Cabinet has heartily congratulated General Allenby and his troops on their brilliant and decisive victory which is not only unrivalled as a feat of arms but will have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

## GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. WALTER LONG.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Speaking at a recent dinner to Dominionist journalists in London the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said we had not entered the war for aggrandisement, but "I am here to-night to say that if the Colonies are returned the sacrifices of our heroes will have been in vain."  
The Germans would regard their late Pacific Islands as bases for aeroplanes, submarines and wireless. "We want after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peaceful and progressive before she can have any possessions back." He also deprecated returning to a non-progressive Germany her African colonies from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the Empire's trade routes. If Germany were again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be the black shadow overhanging not only the British Empire, but the whole world, and we would be obliged to pursue our colonial development with rifle on our shoulder.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Manchester, expressed strong disapproval of the Austrian Note which, he said, did not offer a real and clean peace. Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that the time had come when the best heads among the Allies who could be spared from combatant and administrative work might be assembled in conference to attack the practical sides of the problem of a League of Nations.

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## INTIMATIONS

**BLUE BIRD**  
CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.  
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



**HOT AND COLD DRINKS.**  
ALSO  
DEALERS IN  
Gumballs and Orange Blossom  
American Chocolates.  
Assorted Pastry Cakes.  
Old Post Office Building,  
Queen's Road & Packer Street.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE SEASON.

The weather on Saturday morning was very unpromising until well into the afternoon when the sun came out, and enabled the Gymkhana at the Happy Valley to take place under favourable conditions, except that the rain had made the going heavy. The attendance of the public was, if anything, slightly better than usual and some interesting events were witnessed.

For the principal event—the Gymkhana Stakes—there were twelve entries and six starters. It was won by Mr. Dryadust's "Jingle Johnnie," whose first appearance it was at these meetings. He got a favourable start and won by three-quarters of a length from Catford, the favourite. The winner was well ridden by Mr. Gegg. As a result of the race, Catford ties with Snuffbox, 6 points each, for the trophy.

Catford ran again, in the final race 14 mile handicap, and won it by a neck from Anticipation ridden by Mr. Kremer.

The race over the greater part of the course looked like a Ridgeway, but Mr. Gegg's jockeyship brought Haggia to the post by a short head.

Time: 5 mins. 3.4 Secs.

Part-Mutual. Cash Sweep.  
Winner: \$12.80. Ticket No.  
1. 9.20 256.969.20  
2. 21.80 182.191.20  
3. 9.50 74.98.10

6.—DISTANCE HANDICAP—About half a mile.

Mr. G. and G's Nevada (65 yds.)  
155lbs. (Mr. Kremer)—1  
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Huntman (30 yds.) 155lbs. (Mr. Kremer)—2  
Mr. Thomas's Glorious Pearl (20 yds.) 155lbs. (Mr. Doyle)—3

Also ran—Mr. J. Pez's Adlog (70 yds.) 155lbs. (Mr. Doyle)  
Mr. Co. teger's Ploughed Field (40 yds.) 155lbs. (Mr. Soares)

The race was won by the pony with the biggest start, but it was a very narrow win from Huntman, not more than half a length. Glorious Pearl was two lengths behind.

Time: 2 mins. 54 Secs.

Part-Mutual. Cash Sweep.  
Winner: \$8.10. Ticket No.  
1. 6.30 157.470.20  
2. 9.70 289.235.00  
3. 235.100.30

7.—ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Mr. Staves' Catford, 150lbs. (Mr. Kremer)—1  
Mr. Lutz's Anticipation, 151 lbs. (Mr. Kremer)—2  
Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 160lbs. (Mr. Kremer)—3

Also ran—Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 150 lbs. (Mr. Soares); Mr. Lutz's Marne, 142 lbs. (Mr. Kremer)

Time: 2 mins. 54 Secs.

Part-Mutual. Cash Sweep.  
Winner: \$8.00. Ticket No.  
1. 7.00 184.488.50  
2. 7.80 289.235.00  
3. 140.127.50

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Time: 2 mins. 54 Secs.

Part-Mutual. Cash Sweep.  
Winner: \$8.00



## SPARKLING MINERAL



REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

## To-day's Advertisements

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

will be held on  
Thursday 3rd, Friday 4th and  
Saturday, 5th October.

Commencing on Thursday and Friday  
at 4.30 P.M. and on Saturday at  
3.30 P.M.

Admission: Members 50 cents, each  
day or \$1.00 for 3 days.

Non-members, \$1.00 each day or  
\$3.00 for 3 days.

Ladies 50 cents each day or \$1.00 for  
3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children  
25 cents each day.

Band in Attendance on Saturday  
N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers and Boys  
Handicap events will be postponed.

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1918. 791

## MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA"

FOR SALE.

Length 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth  
3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 H.P. Diesel  
Crude oil engine; cheap to run, just  
thoroughly overhauled; can be seen at  
A. King's Slipway, Wanchai. Offers  
wanted. Apply—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Liquidators,  
BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
2, Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1918. 790

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction,  
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on

## FRIDAY,

the 4th October, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
&c., &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience  
of Sale

And

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1918. 792

## "PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL  
PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,  
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communication  
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is  
\$30 per annum; per quarter and per month  
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit  
20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$2 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements:  
in Paper 3, 5, 6, and 7, should be  
sent to the "Office," No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, on or before 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements:  
on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8, should be  
sent on or before 1.30 p.m.

Notice: Advertisements should be sent in  
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements:  
on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8, should be  
sent on or before 1.30 p.m.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first snow of the season fell at  
Harbin on September 10th.

The Manila Observatory to-day  
reports a typhoon of Luzon, less  
than 300 miles distant, inclining north-  
ward.

A China coast skipper, who was  
hunting in a Shanghai pawnshop for  
photograph records, bought a violin  
for \$90, for which he has since received  
an offer of \$5,000.

The Russian and French Legations  
have agreed on behalf of their respective  
Governments on the Chinese embargo  
of the export of silver and therefore the  
Japanese are the only nation standing  
out.

A telegram has been received from  
the War Office, stating that Lieut. C. T.  
Tod, King's Own Scottish Borderers,  
was admitted to the British Red Cross  
Hospital at Wimereux on September 21  
with a severe gunshot wound in the  
scalp.

## DEATH.

Race.—On September 21, at Shanghai,  
J. R. Race, of "Shipping and  
Engineering" and late second  
officer, China Navigation Co., aged  
27 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1918.

BULGARIA'S DESIRE FOR  
PEACE.

Nor the least interesting item in the  
war news is the request from Bul-  
garia for an armistice with a view  
to opening negotiations for peace.

Review of the political and military  
relations which have been established  
in the course of the war between

Bulgaria and the Central Powers,  
Bulgaria's request is quite open  
to the interpretation which the  
Serbian Prime Minister places upon  
it, namely that it is a clumsy ruse  
to gain time and reinforcements. It  
is obvious that there can be no  
armistice or cessation of the fighting  
until there is a complete rupture  
of Bulgaria's relations with the  
Central Powers and Turkey, and the  
Allies are permitted to occupy the  
communications between Bulgaria  
and Austria-Hungary until the peace  
of the world is restored. (Since this  
was written a telegram has come  
to hand stating that this is, indeed,  
the nature of the British reply, except  
that the summary does not directly  
mention an Allied occupation of the  
communications). An armistice  
is impossible otherwise, and we must  
assume that Bulgaria, in asking for  
an armistice, is ready to concede these  
conditions. The reports of the fight-  
ing in the Balkans show that the  
number of German troops fighting in  
co-operation with the Bulgarians, is  
not inconsiderable and telegrams from  
Berlin, which have represented the  
Bulgarian request for an armistice  
as the individual act of the Prime  
Minister, unsupported by the King  
or other Ministers of the Crown, have  
spoken of large German reinforce-  
ments to be sent to the Bulgarian  
Front. Marshal Foch, however, is  
seeing to it that Germany will have  
few troops to spare from the Western  
Front for that purpose, and we  
suspect that one of the reasons which  
have led Bulgaria to the step she  
has taken is the failure of Germany  
through sheer inability, to implement  
the promises she has made to  
Bulgaria in the past. A separate  
peace with Bulgaria will not be  
easy to negotiate because the settle-  
ment of the whole Balkan question,  
including Rumanian interests, is in-  
volved. If Bulgaria is really prepared  
to fall into line with the Allied war  
aims in this connection and the  
present pourparlers result in a  
separate peace, then the effect upon  
the general war situation will be  
incalculable. Turkey would almost  
certainly follow Bulgaria's lead, and  
the opening of the Dardanelles would  
in all probability greatly relieve the  
world's food situation, if it did nothing  
more. We can be quite sure that  
while the Allies will approach this  
request from Bulgaria with every wish  
to concede it, if it represents a genuine  
desire for peace, they will agree to  
no interruption of the military  
operations against Bulgaria until the  
most complete guarantee and forth-  
coming regarding the observance of her  
conditions with her present allies in  
the war.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## ACCIDENT OR MANSLAUGHTER.

An eight-year Chinese girl was run  
over by a truck in Des Voeux Road and  
died in hospital. The two men who  
were in charge of the truck were  
brought up this morning before Mr. E.  
D. C. Wolfe charged with manslaughter.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the  
defendants, said it was a street accident  
and, therefore, his clients could not be  
charged with manslaughter.

Inspector Macdonald said it was  
correctly speaking, an accident. The  
girl was trying to run across to dodge  
the tram-car, but ran into the truck.  
Therefore, it might have been an  
accident.

The case was remanded for a week  
and the defendants released on bail of  
\$250 each.

## LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese was sentenced in Mr.  
Wood's Court to three months' rigorous  
imprisonment for the larceny of clothing  
from the trunk of a Chinese woman  
in Possession Street.

Sergeant Blackman said the complain-  
ant was absent from her house on the  
day in question. Defendant came to  
the first cable, and was seen by a  
woman to take the trunk. The woman  
raised the alarm.

## A KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.  
J. R. Wood with kidnapping three  
Chinese boys.

Inspector Brown said on the evening  
of the 26th while a constable and  
Sergeant Mackay were coming in a  
train from Samohui to Kowloon he  
saw defendant with three boys. He  
suspected them and questioned them  
and finally took them to the Central  
Police Station. Inspector Brown took  
them to the Secretary for Chinese  
Affairs. One of the boys' parents was  
brought down to give evidence. He  
understood that the other two boys  
had no parents. The boys were aged  
5, 11 and 6.

A week's remand was granted.

THEFT FROM MESSRS. LANE,  
CRAWFORD & CO.

Three Chinese were charged with the  
larceny of iron from the basement of  
Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.

Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the  
third defendant, who was charged with  
receiving the goods.

The third defendant pleaded not  
guilty.

The case was remanded till Thursday,  
bail being fixed at \$100.

## A YOUNG GIRL SENTENCED.

A young Chinese girl who was  
charged, on remand, before Mr. J. R.  
Wood with obtaining stationery under  
false pretences, was to-day sentenced to  
three months' rigorous imprisonment,  
the sentence to run from the 12th inst.

## TWO MEN ELECTROCUTED.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity  
as Coroner, held an inquest this after-  
noon at the Magistracy into the death  
of two Chinese who met their death by  
being electrocuted, while at work on  
some shoring operations in Taku Street,  
Hongkong.

A witness explained that the shoring  
poles crossed the street and were under  
telephone and electric light wires. When  
witness felt the electricity he stood still  
and along to a dry pole. Some of the  
poles were wet and others dry. He saw  
a foki working near the electric wires  
and heard him cry "save life." Witness  
saw the foki leaning against a pole with  
his hand holding on to an electric wire.  
One man tried to come to the deceased's  
help but was also caught and became  
unconscious. Eventually the two men  
fell into the street.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said  
he knew it was dangerous to touch the  
electric wire. He would not knowingly  
touch it. The foki knew of the danger.

The inquiry is proceeding.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

At an Examination in First Aid  
held by Deputy-Surgeon General  
Drescher, R.N., at the Naval Hospital  
on Friday last, the following candidates  
qualified:

"B" to "M" (First Examination).

Mrs. Mansfield.

Mrs. Bowley.

Mrs. Denison.

Mrs. Hastings.

Mrs. Hayward.

Mrs. Kelwin.

Leak.

Certificate (1st Examination).

Mrs. Munger-Jones.

Mrs. McGregory, M.B., B.Ch.

acted as Instructor.

## THE MILITARY SERVICE.

## TRIBUNAL.

The General Military Service Tribunal  
resumed its sittings this afternoon at  
3.30, for consideration of temporary  
exemptions.

The following cases were dealt  
with—

## MESSRS. THOS. COOK AND SON.

Mr. E. E. de W. Abney applied for  
total exemption.

The Chairman, after dealing with the  
correspondence put before the Tribunal  
by Mr. Abney, said, as far as he under-  
stood, everything had been done to  
secure a substitute.

Mr. Abney said that was so.

A further six months' extension of  
temporary exemption was granted; the  
Chairman stating that it was not to be  
regarded as final exemption.

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON AND HARTSON.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton applied for  
exemption on the ground of being  
appointed to a commission in the  
H.K.D.C.

Major Morgan said that he did not  
consider that sufficient ground for ex-  
emption from Military Service.

Mr. Shenton said that the matter had  
been left in the hands of Captain  
Russell.

Mr. H. W. Looker asked for total  
exemption or further extension of the  
temporary exemption.

A further exemption for six months  
was granted.

MESSRS. G. K. HALL BRUTTON  
AND CO.

Mr. W. B. Hind applied for exemp-  
tion on grounds put before the Tribunal  
at the first hearing of his case.

Extension of three months was grant-  
ed without the option of further appeal.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

Mr. H. W. Looker asked for either  
total exemption or an extension of  
temporary exemption on behalf of Mr.  
P. J. Taylor.

Mr. Looker said that every endeavour  
had been made to find a substitute but  
without success. Total exemption was  
granted.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMS IN  
JAPAN.

## BARON SHIBUSAWA'S DECISION.

The *Osaka Asahi* recently published  
the following in its English columns—  
We learn with satisfaction that Baron  
Shibusawa, one of the builders of  
Industrial Japan, has quite recently  
declared his intention to work, for the  
rest of his days, for the social amelior-  
ation of the labouring classes.

We do not presume to know when his  
mind took definite shape for this work,  
but there is scarcely any doubt that it  
was the recent food riots that roused  
him to set about striving for the  
realization of his plan, for he was not  
only an active assistance for the intro-  
duction of social reform, but also gives  
a severe warning to the wealthy classes  
hitherto unmindful of the welfare of the  
workers.

Among the causes of the food-riots is  
rightly counted the general antagonism  
against extravagance and pretension of  
war millionaires, though the riots had  
various causes, exposing as they did the  
defects in our social and political system.

The disturbances have awakened the  
wealthy men, more or less ruthlessly, to  
the consciousness of their relation to the  
rest of the community, and the warning  
Baron Shibusawa gives them at this  
 juncture will not fail to produce some  
lasting results—not merely in the re-  
novation of their professional life and  
attitude, but in the wise use for social  
work of the wealth they accumulated,  
thanks to the extraordinary conditions  
of the war.

There is no denying that the recent  
social and political conditions, both at  
home and abroad, are compelling every  
one of us to look at the facts squarely  
in the face, so that we may be prepared  
to adjust ourselves to the new con-  
ditions.

We may take it as a manifestation  
of the spirit to meet the changing cir-  
cumstances that Baron Shibusawa, who has  
been preaching to his countrymen a  
commercial morality based on Confu-  
cianism, came to adopt a more practical  
policy in identifying himself with the  
work of social betterment.

But what, it may be asked, is the  
basic idea underlying his scheme of  
social amelioration, and what are the  
means? Candidly speaking, there is  
some misgiving on this point, for the  
social measures introduced or advocated  
in this country, have always assumed the  
paternal form of social reform, which is  
insufficient to satisfy the demands of this  
age.

It is no longer possible to bind the  
new workman to that personal relation-  
ship between master and servant which  
existed between them in former days.

In these circumstances, Baron Shibu-  
sawa may not have a smooth working of  
his programme, for it is pretty certain  
that he will meet with opposition from  
the wealthy classes to which he himself  
belongs.

Moreover, his programme will not be  
complete until he comes to see the most  
important political question in the  
solution of the social problems, and to  
demand the extension of the franchise,  
which is the condition of any sound  
political and social progress.

A portion of the edition of the Lon-  
don Times appeared last month printed  
on paper, whereof sawdust is the  
principal constituent. The Times says:  
An sawdust is a by-product produced  
in Great Britain, it takes the place of  
wood-pulp in the manufacture of paper,  
greatly reduced by Government restric-  
tion. The paper is manufactured in  
paper mills in Aberdeen, where experi-  
ments that have been in progress, for a  
considerable time are still being carried  
on with the hope of achieving further  
improvements.

CHINESE RECREATION  
CLUB.

## SIXTH ANNUAL "AT HOME."

The Chinese Recreation Club held  
their sixth annual "at Home" and  
tennis tournament on Saturday  
afternoon at the Club grounds,  
Causeway Bay, when Miss Ventris,  
daughter of H. E. The General Com-  
manding the Troops in China, present-  
ed the League Shields to the winning  
teams, and Mr. Wong Pik Tun, in  
the unavoidable absence of his daughter,  
Miss Wong Ying Sin, distributed the  
Club prizes.

The Chairman of the Club (Mr.  
Wong Kwong Tin) in the course of  
a speech congratulated all the winners  
in the tournament and especially Mr.  
Ng Sze Kwong who still maintained  
his title as Champion of the Club and  
had become the holder for the first  
year of the trophy to be won outright  
in two years presented by Mr. Chow  
Shou Shan, a prominent member of  
this Club. Mr. Ng Sze Kwong had won  
the Championship of the Colony for the  
second time this year and they hoped  
that they would win the trophy  
outright next year. He congratulated  
Mr. Ng Sze Kwong who upon winning  
the Singles Championship of the  
Colony. The glory was the greater  
as it was the first time in the tennis  
annals of the Colony that a Chinese  
had captured that title. They hoped  
that he would maintain his title for  
many years to come. Turning to the  
Tennis League, the Chairman said that  
owing to the increasingly keen interest  
taken in Tennis in the Colony, they  
had this year to form a Junior League  
and the Club's "C" Team had, he was  
proud to say, carried off the Shield  
presented by Dr. Forsyth to the  
Champion, and each of the players  
would be given a gold medal presented  
by Mr. Ho Kwong. They were, how-  
ever, very disappointed that they had  
not been able to retain the  
League Shield in the "A" Division  
so ardently won last year. The keen  
interest that had of late been shown  
by members in tennis was a result of  
the encouragement they had received  
from among themselves and friends  
who generally subscribed for the lovely  
prizes in the tournaments. On behalf  
of the Committee and members of the  
Club he heartily thanked the generous  
prize donors and he also tendered to  
Mr. Wong Pik Tun, a prominent  
member, hearty thanks for the tea and  
refreshments he had so kindly provided  
them that day. (Applause).

The prize list was as follows:—  
Handicap Doubles (entered in pairs):  
Winners: M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo;  
runners-up: Ho Wieg Kin and Chan  
Wing Cheong.

Handicap Doubles (drawn pairs):  
Winners: Lau Man Kwong and James  
Wong; runners-up: Yew Man Tsun  
and Au Pui Tat.

Handicap Mixed Doubles—Winners:  
Miss G. Ablog and J. A. Lam; run-  
ners-up: Miss B. Ablog and K. K.  
Wong.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class—  
Winners: Ho Wing Kin; runner up:  
Ng Sze Kwong.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class—  
Winner: Teo Hak Hou; runner up:  
James Wong.

Championship Singles—Winner: Ng  
Sze Kwong; challenger, M. W. Lo;  
runner-up: Wong Po Keng.

Cricket Prize—Best batting average,  
Ng Sze Kwong; best bowling average,  
Un Heo Fan; for making a century,  
Ng Sze Kwong.

Eleven gold medals, presented by  
Mr. Ho Kwong, were awarded to the  
members of the O.R.C. "C" Team.

The results of the afternoon's events  
were as follows:—

## "A" DIVISION.

THE "REST" v. HONGKONG CLUB.  
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keng  
lost to Jennings and Carty, 4-7.  
Lindell and Murray beat Soeters and  
Verney, 6-5.

Yvancovich and Ramjahn lost to  
Morse and Kent, 5-6.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keng  
beat Morse and Kent, 6-5.

Lindell and Murray lost to Jennings  
and Carty, 5-6.

Yvancovich and Ramjahn lost to  
Soeters and Verney, 5-6.

Lindell and Murray lost to Morse  
and Kent, 1-10.

Yvancovich and Ramjahn lost to Jen-  
nings and Carty, 5-6.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keng  
beat Soeters and Verney, 5-5.

Total: The "Rest," 4; Hongkong  
Club, 38.

## "B" DIVISION.

THE "REST" v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.  
Thomson and Bradbury beat Raworth  
and Heath, 8-3.

Jewsbury and Seath lost to Charters  
and Townsend, 2-6.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Millard  
and Crocker, 5-6.

Thomson and Bradbury lost to Millard  
and Crocker, 5-6.

Jewsbury and Seath lost to Raworth  
and Heath, 4-7.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Charters  
and Townsend, 4-7.

Jewsbury and Seath lost to Millard  
and Crocker, 5-6.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Raworth  
and Heath, 5-6.

Thomson and Bradbury lost to Char-  
ters and Townsend, 5-6.

Total: The "Rest," 4; Royal En-  
gineers, 5-9.

## "C" DIVISION.

THE "REST" v. C.R.C.  
Mead and Pile lost to Chao and Choo,<



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

## THE FIGHT FOR THE NORD CANAL.

## A REMARKABLE BRITISH FEAT.

London, Sept. 28. Mr. Percival Phillips, a Press Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphs:—

The attack which rolled up the German defences west and south-west of Cambrai was more difficult and more dangerous than the first rupture of the Hindenburg Line in the same area ten months ago. It was, in a measure, to throw troops across a dry ravine called the "Nord Canal," sixty feet deep and seventy feet wide at the top, with sloping sides of brick which, under the fire of machine-guns and artillery, could be crossed only at certain places. Its accomplishment was a most remarkable feat. The deep bed of mud prevented a passage at some parts.

Surface bridges were impossible, because every yard of the Canal was mined. Therefore, certain narrow routes were arranged and men were assembled in the darkness with scaling ladders which were being hoisted at a fixed moment, when a handful of soldiers descended the yawning chasm, taking other scaling ladders up which they had to climb to face the machine-guns on the other side.

The prisoners declared that the enemy expected the attack, yet he failed to hold the Canal or the ground behind. The stormers climbed up and poured into the region of the crater a smoke barrage ahead of them, confusing the enemy, who could be seen running from one trench to the next to escape the irresistible onslaught.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday morning, says:—

Yesterday's battle on the Cambrai front gained in magnitude. The whole of our day's objectives were attained to the extreme depth of five miles through the most formidable and most intricate network of enemy defences the war has yet produced. So remarkable was the progress that we brought not only field batteries but heavy 60-pdrs. to the western fringe of Bourlon Wood and were taking the wood before the Germans had completed their rearguard withdrawal from the eastern edge. Our covering tactics worked so admirably that large bodies of Germans were taken in the rear. Tanks were most useful in clearing the machine-gun thickets of Quarry Wood and quelling attempted street fighting in Bourlon village.

## BELGIAN ATTACK.

## GROUND STRAWN WITH GERMAN DEAD.

## EVIDENCES OF ENEMY'S DEFEAT.

London, Sept. 29. A Belgian communiqué states:—

At dawn on the 28th the Belgian wing attacked the German positions between Diamant and north of Ypres. The attack began with violent artillery preparation, lasting some hours in which participated, in co-operation with the Belgian batteries, numerous French and British batteries as well as British warships, which bombarded the coast defences of the enemy and vulnerable points of his communications.

After the preparation our infantry moved forward to attack strongly organised German positions, trying with each other in courage.

Our tanks carried all the organisations of the defensive lines on the enemy's front position, and passed on without a stop to attack a second strongly organised position of the enemy.

In spite of the enemy's resistance and vain counter-attacks, which were launched, particularly astride the railway of Staden, our infantry captured practically the whole of the Houthulst Forest zone, which the Germans had strongly fortified during the last four years, and all the ground extending to the line marked by the localities, Woumen, Pierkenboeck, Sheepbelle and Brodeurde.

The advance made was about six kilometres. Numerous prisoners were brought in, the total for the Belgians being 4,000. The guns captured so far have not been counted. They include a complete battery and a large number of machine-guns, as well as some guns of the very large calibre. Considerable material was also captured. The number of German dead lying on the battlefield is estimated at 1,000. The Belgians have also captured a large number of German prisoners, including a large number of officers.

## FRENCH ATTACK RESUMED.

## VIGOROUS OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS.

## MORE POINTS CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 28. 4.10 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—

This morning the attack was resumed at 5.30. Our troops captured Stillages and Sommepey, and carried the heights north of Fontaine-Dormois. We have taken more prisoners and guns. The battle continues.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops continued during the night and this morning.

North-east of Sancy, vigorous local operations gave us ground and 250 prisoners, including 10 officers.

A hostile counter-attack north of Allouart completely failed.

Further south we penetrated the ravine from Jory to Aizy and occupied these two villages.

## SUCCESSFUL FRENCH OPERATIONS.

## SOME HARD FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 29.

A French communiqué states:—

Our repeated attacks on the plateau north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette.

Pursuing the German rearguard east of the line Allouart-Jory, we occupied the village and southern outskirts of the forest of Pinon and captured Vandesson, Chavignon, and Fort Mahmaison.

Further south we progressed considerably on the plateau north of Vailly.

The Germans in Champagne furiously counter-attacked our right. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Bouconville region on the heights south of Grateuil.

Our troops in the centre and on the left continued to progress particularly north of the Chaulmanges railway. They captured Maures and reached the eastern outskirts of Ste. Marie Apy.

Our losses are slight.

Nine German aeroplanes have been brought down in air fighting. Lieut. Fouch brought down six machines on Thursday.

## BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE RESUMED.

## 8,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

In Champagne the battle was resumed this morning. We have now arrived at the enemy's main line of resistance, which is hardest around Sommepey on the river Py, which runs two miles north of the line of the Buttes which were captured yesterday.

The arrival of the French infantry on the banks marks the successful termination of the first phase of the attack, which is being pressed with unremitting vigour.

This morning the line ran west and east, from the point south of Sommepey to Grateuil, and thence south of Cornay Woods. It marks an advance of five to six miles over extraordinarily difficult ground.

The loss of the Buttes cost the Germans very heavily in killed and prisoners.

The number of prisoners is now nearly 8,000.

## PRESSING TOWARDS CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

## FRENCH ADVANCE IMPROVES.

London, Sept. 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The Germans are evacuating the ravine between Sully and Chemin-des-Dames.

The French have occupied Jory and Aizy, and are advancing. Numerous fires have been observed behind the German lines in that region, and further south, along the north bank of the Aisne.

A British and Belgian attack to the north, coupled with the Franco-American attack in Champagne and the advance on the Meuse have compelled the enemy to defend on a much smaller scale. A pocket such as those which brought him to disaster on the Meuse and the Aisne.

## AMERICANS TAKE TWENTY TOWNS.

## THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRIEULLES REACHED.

London, Sept. 29.

An American communiqué states:—

Our attack continues successfully. To-day we advanced, despite heavy fire, and reached the outskirts of Brioulles and Exermont.

We captured over 20 towns and enormous quantities of material.

The number of prisoners increases. American aviators command the air. They brought down 12 balloons and more than 60 planes. American planes missing number under 20.

Despite unfavourable weather, our aviators successfully executed their missions.

## A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

## MONT FAUCON EVACUATED BY ENEMY.

London, Sept. 28. 7.5 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

Sixteen English and Canadian Divisions attacked astride and between the "Arros-Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads."

The enemy advanced towards Boulton and Flequiere. He extended these breaches and pressed us back north of the Arros-Cambrai road as far as the Oisy-le-Vergere Haynecourt line.

We repulsed strong British and American attacks between Epehy and Bellicourt, driving back the enemy beyond the starting point at Liopiere.

The French gained a little ground between Suippes and the Aisne. East of the Argennes the American attacks were brought to a standstill south of the Apremont-Clerges line.

We evacuated Mont Faucou in view of a threatened encirclement.

## BULGARIA'S REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE.

## A CLUMSY RUSE TO GAIN REINFORCEMENTS.

London, Sept. 28.

The Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch, interviewed, said he believed the Bulgarian request for an armistice was a clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforcements.

## HOW IT WAS COMMUNICATED.

London, Sept. 29.

A high Bulgarian officer brought a letter to the British Command-in-Chief from the Bulgarian Generalissimo, asking for a 48 hours' suspension of hostilities, and mentioning that Bulgaria proposes to send the Minister of Finance and the "Cetina" minister of the Second Army on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, with the Tsar Ferdinand's approval, to discuss the terms of the armistice.

## THE BRITISH REPLY.

## THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS.

London, Sept. 28.

Reuter's Agency is informed, that the British reply to the Bulgarian request for an armistice confirms General Desperes' refusal to suspend operations, and makes it quite clear to the Sofia Government that peace will necessarily involve a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The other necessary conditions will be guarantees for the prevention of the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria, the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army or its employment against the Central Powers, and the evacuation of non-Bulgarian territory.

It is pointed out that Serbia and Greece must be fully consulted regarding all territorial questions involved.

## ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN BULGARIA.

## ASSUME ALARMING CHARACTER.

Paris, Sept. 28.

A message from Zurich says anti-Germans have prevailed since Sunday which had prevailed since Sunday last, have assumed an alarming character.

## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

M. J. Chamberlain, a British aviator, has suggested that the British should capture a German plane and use it as a decoy to lure the enemy's aviators into a trap.

## BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Sept. 28.

The newspapers, commenting on the Bulgarian proposal, while considering an armistice unnecessary as a preliminary to a discussion, recognise the advantage of a separate peace, but insist on the full carrying out of the Allied policy in the Balkans, namely, the safe guarding of the interests of Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

The Daily Chronicle says:—"If Bulgaria wants to negotiate, we are willing, but it is unlikely that an armistice will be granted."

The Daily Telegraph states:—"The Allies will not be tricked, but the fewer the enemies the better."

The Daily Mail states:—"The only possible guarantee is surrender by the Bulgarian armies and their submission to the Bulgarian people."

The Daily Mail states:—"The proposal deserves our most earnest consideration."

The Times says:—"It is for commanders in the field to deal with the proposal. If the Bulgarians will desert their Allies and leave us free to carry out our Balkan policy, they will be well advised to say so."

Serbian circles opposed to an armistice.

Official Serbian circles in London are strongly opposed to an armistice.

## THE BALKANS.

## MOST PROMISING SITUATION FOR ALLIES.

London, Sept. 27.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Serbian cavalry are pushing on to Jumiubaula with a view to cutting the Sofia-Drumma railway. If successful, the whole of the Bulgarians east of Strumitza will be cut off from Sofia and the main line of communication. The prisoners continue to increase.

This new advance definitely relieves the line up the Vardar Valley from enemy fire. The situation looks most promising.

Very heavy fighting is proceeding outside Velea. The Bulgarians are doing their utmost to save Uckub. The Serbian cavalry are within ten miles of the town.

BRITISH AND GREEKS MOVING ON PETRIC.

London, Sept. 28.

A British official report from Salonika states:—

The advance continues. The Greeks are pushing to the east along the Pelachista range.

The British and Greeks are moving on Petric along the Strumitza Valley. Several guns have been captured.

## SERBIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

## OVER 300 GUNS CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 28.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

There was general progress on the whole front on the 27th. Important captures of prisoners and material.

The Allies' left wing is breaking down the resistance of the enemy, who is still holding out between Lakes Prespa and Ochrida, and north-west of Monastir. They passed Krushevo on a wide front, advancing to Kicevo.

On the centre, the Serbians, who entered Velea at noon, advanced on the front of Karabumiste and Nuduk to within 23 miles of Uckub and also reached the region of Kotech and Radovista, and pushed their cavalry in the Lechovo region to six miles of the Bulgarian frontier.

The Allies' right wing occupy the Strumitza region, ascending the Strumitza Valley to the east.

Over 300 guns have been captured since the beginning of the offensive.

## GREEK COMMUNIQUE.

A Greek communiqué states:—

The Greeks reached Belas ridge and occupied the road detaching therefrom to the northward of Lake Doiran.

## BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE.

A Bulgarian communiqué, dated the 26th September, says:—

The Bulgarian units westward of the Vardar continue their movement northward, according to plan.

## LATEST SERBIAN COMMUNIQUE.

London, Sept. 28.

A Serbian communiqué states:—

We have taken Plachkova and are approaching Crkova and Sain Nicholas. We are now northward of Sain Nicholas.

## BULGAR RETREAT ON STRUMA FRONT.

## GREEK AND BRITISH TO CUT IT.

London, Sept. 28.

The Greek occupation of Mount Belas permits the Greeks to descend the valley of Strumitza and thereby cut the Bulgarian retreat by this route.

The Greek and British forces are approaching Rapel Pass, the occupation of which will also cut the Bulgarian retreat on the Struma front by the main road over the Kresna Pass. This is a repetition of the operations carried out in 1913 by the Greeks and Serbs against the Bulgarians.

The Clyde shipbuilding strike.

## MEN RETURN TO WORK.

London, Sept. 28.

The Clyde shipwrights' ballot has resulted as follows: For a resumption of work 1,014 votes against 1,025.

Despite a narrow majority in favour of continuing the strike the men's executive ordered an immediate resumption of work.

CONTROL OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

The Government has appointed a Committee to investigate the entire cotton situation, and also a Committee to control, during the investigation, the distribution of cotton by purchasing all that is needed by the United States and the Allies at a price approved by the President.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 28.

The Silver Market is steady. There is a moderate home trade demand.

(Continued on page 2.)

## BRITISH CHAIR OF AVIATION.

London, Sept. 28.

The new British Chair of Aviation should do something to standardise terminology. At present, parts and the purpose of parts of machines are known to us, if at all, only in terms of slang, and terms borrowed from the French. The Air Inventions Committee has made one change already. The term "propeller" has been changed to "screw."

The screw has ceased in most instances to propel; it is placed forward, and draws tractor planes are now in the majority.

When the war ends we shall have a thousand things to learn about aeroplanes now hidden from the knowledge of the man in the street. When we first heard that a German was flying through his propeller, that is, his screw, we were sure that the feat must be achieved by synchronisation, but who was the inventor of the scheme? Our men say that the device was the invention of an Italian aviator, but that the Germans stole it and were the first to employ it—at our expense.

## AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 28.

The Americans in France are leaving their mark, not only on the Germans, but on current speech. We are all talking of the "pocket" today, as in the earlier days of fighting we talked of "pockets." But this new pocket is straight from the vocabulary of the gold miner.

We are picking up Americans right and left. The Irishman begins his sentence with "Sure," as the Puritan opens his with "I say," but "Sure" is now used by our men in a simple affirmative; an Americanism come to the home-land to roost.

In a little guide to the origin of war phrases America would have many entries. We hustle, we get a move on, and our airman do their daily "stunts." "Push" for offensive, we have adopted, and the inelegant "cold feet." Temporary nervousness we called "getting the wind up." But the phrase is undergoing modification. A military brother has come home with the new term, and in an hour his refined and gifted sister tells you that she is badly "windy" by a little misadventure.

## OTHERS LOOK THE SAME.

## "MALTHOID" IS THE SAME.

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

From SATURDAY 18th Sept. to TUESDAY 1st October

SCREENING

THE SECRET KINGDOM

9th and 10th EPISODES

VARIOUS COMICS

WEDNESDAY, 2nd October

"SUSIE SNOWFLAKE"

PARAMOUNT PICTURE PRESENTS IN FIVE PARTS

FEATURING ANN PENNINGTON

## THE BOWLS MATCH.



GERRY—Sheer robbery, that's what I call it. I was lying there afore that, you can see.

RUSSY—Aye, an' what's more, that makes twenty-two and you pay for the War Bond Ticket.

GERRY—Aye, well, just has a measure for't.

RUSSY—But there's no measure in't.

GERRY—The measure I mean is we'll go halves on the ticket.

RUSSY—An' half o' that gang's the sodgers at your expense, Gerry.

GERRY—I wadna' care if it is, wadna' care if them for the pair o' legs deserve it.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka Maru, 12,520 tons WED., 9th Oct., 11 a.m.	
	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
	Tango Maru, 12,700 tons	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Hwahwa, 8,500 tons MON., 30th Sept.	

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## MITTELAFRIKA.

THE BLACK EMPIRE OF  
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If our victory is great enough, we  
may hope to unite the whole of Central  
Africa together with our old South-West  
under our hand—Senegambia, Sierra  
Leone, the Gold Coast, Dahomey, the  
populous islands of San Thomas and Prin-  
cipe, the French and the Belgian Congo,  
Angola with its great potentialities and  
its excellent harbours; the region of  
Katanga, rich in minerals; Northern  
Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Mozambique with  
Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, German East  
Africa, Zanzibar, Uganda.

Dr. Huss Dehmuck in the  
"Preussische Jahrbücher."  
Not content with the design of  
annexing Belgium, robbing France of  
her richest valuable coal and iron fields,  
bringing under her sway the immense  
territories which she has torn from  
bleeding Russia and under the name of  
"Mittel-Europa," erecting a political  
system in which her present  
allies will be permanently attached to  
her as vassal states, Germany  
dreams of creating a vast empire in  
Africa, maintained by an army of  
negroes, drilled by German officers,  
with munition factories to provide  
them with guns and shells, and with  
naval stations and submarine bases,  
from which to menace the trade of  
the world.

1.—HOW IS IT TO BE CREATED?  
By "an appropriation as extensive as  
possible of French, English, Belgian and  
Portuguese possessions in Central Africa,"  
says Dr. Oskar Karsztadt ("Koloniale  
Friedensziele"). By joining to the  
African colonies which Germany possesses  
before the war "the Belgian and  
French Congo," and "the rich surround-  
ings lands now in English possession,"  
says Dr. Hans Delbrück ("Risikums-  
Erfahrung"). By uniting the Cameroons,  
French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian  
Congo, German East Africa, British East  
Africa, Uganda and great parts of  
Angola," says Herr Emil Zimmermann  
("Das deutsche Kaiserreich Mittel-Afrika  
als Grundlage einer neuen deutschen  
Weltpolitik"). That is to say, Germany  
intends, if possible, to recover all the  
possessions in Africa which she has lost,  
to rob England, France, Belgium and  
Portugal of the colonies which they now  
possess, and to create a single block "as  
big as its magnitude would furnish a suf-  
ficient guarantee that any fresh attempt  
to conquer the country by force of arms  
would be to bite upon granite," Karsztadt  
("Koloniale Friedensziele").

2.—HOW IS IT TO BE MAINTAINED?  
"If the military communications and  
the native manpower were properly or-  
ganised," says Dr. Hermann Oncken  
("Das alte und das neue Mittel-  
Europa"). "If naval stations and sail-  
ing stations were established in connec-  
tion with our new arm, the U-boat, a  
continuous network of adequate extent  
would render us as good as unassailable."  
The country will have to provide a  
great colonial army for its defence, at  
first 50,000 or 60,000 negroes under 3,000  
commissioned or non-commissioned offi-  
cers," says Herr Emil Zimmermann  
("Das deutsche Kaiserreich Mittel-  
Afrika"), and in fifty years time, "per-  
haps in German Africa an army of one  
million men will be ready to march and  
the colony will have its own fleet."  
("Europäische Staats und Wirtschafts-  
Zeitung"). "Our concern would prin-  
cipally be how to create an adequate re-  
serve stock of munitions, and how to  
make it possible to replace the new munitions  
used up by new supplies in the  
colonies themselves, i.e., the erection of  
munition factories," says Herr Franz  
Kolbe ("Deutsche Politik") who further  
demands the establishment of "an ade-  
quate number of fortified naval bases"  
and a "squadron of fast cruisers of the  
necessary strength, as well as the other  
kinds of auxiliary vessels for defence—  
submarines, gunboats, mine-layers, etc.,  
all in sufficient numbers." That is to  
say, Germany intends to establish in  
Africa a military despotism, similar to  
that with which, in Europe, the free  
nations of the world are now at death  
grips. A huge black army is to be trained  
and officered; native armament factories  
are to be busy day and night; and the  
coast is to be organised for the purpose  
of naval warfare. Nominally, these are

defensive operations, but they will be  
in reality—again like the present war—a  
blow aimed at the peace of the world.

III.—WHAT ARE ITS OBJECTS?  
The aim which Germany hopes to  
achieve by the creation of an Empire in  
Africa is not, as many of her apologists  
have asserted, to find an outlet for her  
surplus population. For a number of  
years now emigration from Germany has  
been much more than counter-balanced  
by immigration into Germany. We  
have no agricultural population suitable  
to the settlers," says Friedrich Abrecht  
von Rechenberg ("Nord und Süd").  
The object of Germany's ambitions is  
two-fold—Economic and Political.

1. ECONOMIC.—It is a necessity for  
our independence in the matter of the  
supply of raw materials," says Herr  
Davis Trietsch, ("Afrikanische Kries-  
ziele"). "German Mittel-Afrika is to  
be the beginning of an independent  
German tropical system of Ger-  
man world economics and world  
policy," says Herr Emil Zimmermann  
("Das deutsche Kaiserreich Mittel-  
Afrika als Grundlage einer neuen  
deutschen Weltpolitik"). That is to  
say, the economic aim which Germany  
has in view is to exploit the cheap (or  
forced) labour of the African native,  
in order to provide her with such essen-  
tial commodities as, with the supplies  
which she will obtain from Mittel-  
Europa, will enable her to thwart any  
attempt by a League of Nations to en-  
force an economic boycott and so pre-  
pare her ambitious and aggressive policy,  
unchecked by any international  
authority.

2. POLITICAL.—"Supposing Germany  
now, in rising to a new height of  
power," says Herr Davis Trietsch  
("Afrikanische Kriesziele"), "can  
succeed in rounding off and increasing  
its colonial territory, so changing the  
European compactness into a European-  
African compactness, then the junction  
of Mittel-Europa with Mittel-Africa by  
way of Turkey and Mohammedan North  
Africa would bring the third Mittel  
region, i.e., the Mediterranean, to a  
degree one could hardly have hoped  
before, within the sphere of power of  
the group constituted by Germany and  
her Allies." And again, he writes,  
"the result ought to be that we can  
even to-day look forward to an African  
nine-tenths Mohammedan, and it will  
be one of Germany's most important  
tasks in Africa to further energetically  
her political predominance alongside  
the growing influence of Islam."  
From Central Africa," says Herr  
Emil Zimmermann, "we should com-  
mand the British connections with  
South Africa, with India, with Aus-  
tralia and compel British policy to take  
count of us. The United States could  
not permanently thwart our interests  
in Eastern Asia and the South Seas if  
a strong German Mittel-Afrika made  
its influence felt upon developments in  
South America." ("Europäische Staats  
und Wirtschafts-Zeitung"), and again  
"The combination of Mittel-Europa,  
nearer Asia, Mittel-Africa, Central and  
South America, that is what we must  
strive to bring about." ("Preussische  
Jahrbücher"). That is to say, the  
political object which Germany has in  
view is to secure for herself an un-  
assailable position from which she, and  
whenever she chooses, break up the  
bonds of the British Commonwealth,  
to dominate the Mediterranean and the  
Near East, to make herself the greatest  
Mohammedan power in the world, and  
by menace and intrigue to set the  
republics of Central and South America  
against the United States.

If, therefore, Germany's ambitions  
in Africa are realised, she will have  
liberated herself from any economic  
international control; a black army,  
trained, equipped and munitioned on  
the Prussian model, will be at her  
disposal, more likely for offence than  
for defence. In alliance with Turkey,  
she will be able at any moment to  
rouse the Mohammedan world with  
the declaration of a holy war; and  
her new access of power will enable  
her to threaten the peace, not only  
of Europe, but of Africa and America.  
The civilised world cannot afford that  
such a weapon should be placed in  
her dishonoured and blood-stained  
hands.

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Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

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